Men's and Youth's

SUITS

\$10.00 and \$12.00 val-

Men's and Youth's

SUITS

in both countries no specific charges of industrial production. The differ-

ence between the English and the

German rate can not, therefore, be

so very important. We get quite an-

other aspect, if we compare the ex-

penses of social legislation. In Eng-

land the average contribution per

employers amounts to seven shillings

in Germany at present to twenty-sev-

en marks, or, if we deduct the contri-

butions from the imperial treasury, to

twenty marks. By the passing of

the bill, the expenses falling on in-

dustrial production will be raised to

twenty-four or twenty-five marks per

y a difference worth considering

Moreover, in Germany, all domestic

servants and field laborers are in-

cluded; as they receive comparative

low wages, the average burden for

every industrial laborer is much high-

er than stated above. Again we must

point to the difference that in Eng-

land the insurance is voluntary and

bad years.-Continental Correspond-

PORTLAND CEMENT AND ITS

USES.

barge and the rampart of a fortress

made of Portland cement is cheaper

and more permanent than a china one,

cement seems to be destined to ren-

der to mankind services whose ex-

tent can hardly be properly realized;

in idea of its phenomenal growth.

Between 1870 and 1879 the total out-

errupted seven days in the week.

o be placed in a single barrel propor-

barrel is patterned, it would measure

Some idea of the size of this barrel

may be gained by stating that the

Mauretania, with its 32,000 gross ton-

Picture to yourself a barrel of

Portland cement reaching to within a

few feet of the top of the Eiffel tow-

er, the top of the lantern of which

or so high that the famous Flatiron

building in New York city would have

est inhabited structure, before an

size of the receptacle that would be

required to contain the total output

924 feet high. Its weight would be 800,000,000 pounds, or 400,000 short

tons.

tic future for it. Imagination almost an increase of 49 per cent in quantity

and with the same material a great

ence.

head of the insured. That is certain

of the insured workmen and

\$15.00 values at-

ues at-

NEW ORDINANCE CONFORMS WITH STATE LIQUOR LAW

(Continued From Page Pour.)

aforesaid, or if judgment be in favor of all the defendants who appear and are made such, then the costs of the ecution shall be paid as in ordinary criminal prosecutions where the prosecution fails. It judgment shall be against only one party defendant earing as aforesaid, he shall be adjudged to pay all the costs of proamong said defendants for the amount Any person appearing and becoming party defendant as aforesaid may appeal from said judgment of forfeiture, as to the whole or any part of said liquor, vessels or other property claimed by him and so adjudged for-

Whenever it shall be finally decided that the liquor, vessels or other property seized as aforesaid is forfeited, the court rend-ering final judgment of forfeiture shall issue to the officer, a written order, directing him forthwith to destroy said liquor, vessels or other property and immediately thereafter to make return of said order to the court whence issued, with his doings endorsed thereon. Whenever it shall be finally decided that any liquor so seized, vessels, or other property is not liable to forfeiture, the court by om such final decision shall rendered shall issue a written order to the officer having the same in custody, or to some other peace officer, to restore said liquor, vessels or other property, to the place where it was seized, as nearly as may be, or to the person entitled to receive it, which order the officer shall obey, and make return thereou to the court of his acts thereunder, and the costs of the proceeding in such case attonding the restitution, as al-so the costs attending the destruction of such liquor, vessels or other property in case of forfeiture, shall be taxed and paid in the same manner as is provided in case of ordinary assistant.

shall occur in the presence of any police officer or other officer having power to serve criminal process, it shall be the duty of such officer, without warrant, to arrest the offlender and selze the intoxicating liquor, vessels, and other property so unlaw-fully used, and to take such offender or offenders immediately before the court or judge having jurisdiction in the premises, and there make com- book kept for that purpose, signed plaint under oath, charging the of- by the person receiving the same; fense so committed, and he shall make return, setting forth a particular description of the intoxicating liquor, vessels, and other property selzed and of the place where the same was so selzed, whereapon the court or jud shall issue a warrant command-ing and directing the officer to hold The property so seized in his posses-sion until discharged by due process of law and such property shall be held in like manner as if the setzure haff been made under a warrant there-

Section — The following amounts shall be and are hereby established as the annual charge for license under the provisions of this as retail dealer, as wholesale dealer. \$--; as druggist or brewerles operaewery with an annual capaexceeding 5,000 barrels, annual capacity barrels and not exbarrels. \$with an annual capacity of 25,000 barrels and not exceeding 0 barrels, \$----; with an an-capacity of over 50,000 barrels not exceeding 75,000 barrels, with an annual capacity of

over 75,000 barrels, \$---; clubs, harmacist may sell and furnish intoxicating liquors for medicinal puroces only, upon the written prescription of a regularly practicing physi-cian of this State in the manner here-

contain the name of the person pre-scribed for, the quantity and kind of liquor prescribed, and shall be signed by the prescribing physician No prescription shall be filled bereunder except upon the day upon which it is dated and issued, or upon the following day. On the first day of June and January of each year, the regis-tered pharmacist shall flie all said prescriptions filled within the pre-ceding six months with the city receedings in the seizure and detention corder, and a certified sopy of the of the liquor claimed by him and same, or the original prescription, trial up to the time of judgment, But shall be prima facts evidence in any if said judgment shall be against court in this State. Such prescripmore than one defendant claiming distinct interests in said liquor, then the costs of said proceeding and trial shall be according to the discretion lot of prescriptions so filed shall be of said judge, equitably apportioned paid by such druggist to the city among said defendants for the amount recorder. No prescription shall be of costs so adjudged against them. refilled, nor shall more than one quarbe furnished on one prescription. No thing in this ordinance shall, be con strued to prevent druggists or re-gistered pharmacists furnishing or selling intoxicating liquors in whole sale quantities to registered pharmac ists, to public and charity hospitals to medical or pharmaceutical colleges.

or to scientific schools or institutions. All druggists or registered pharmac lsts shall keep a complete record of all sales at wholesale of intoxicating liquors, which record shall at all times be open to inspection of the scace officers of the city. No physician shall issue a prescription except for a bona fide modical purpose. Section - After the second enviction of any physician, drug-

ist, or phormacist for violating any f the provisions of this ordinance, it shall be a part of the judgment of conviction that his license to gractice medicine, pharmacy, or dispense drugs is revoked, and the court before whom such person shall be tried and convicted shall cause a certified copy of such judgment of conviction to be certified to the State board having authority to issue such a license. After revocation, no license shall ever granted to the person whose !!cense revoked to practice medicine, pharor dispense drugs in the State of I7tah Section

druggists or other person shall sell, dispose of, or or give away any proprietary, patent S. Commissioners of Internal Revenues as subject to the U. S. Interordinary criminal prosecution where nal Special Tax as an intoxicating the prosecution falls. Section —. When a violation der them uncultable as beverages any provision of this ordinance except upon the prescription of a except upon the prescription of licensed and practicing physician of his State.

Nothing in this ordinance shall prohibit the sale by licensed pharmacists or wholesale druggists, of alcohol for art, scientific, or mechanical purposes, or wines to church officials for sacramental purposes. A record of each sale shall be made and preserved in a which record shall be open to public inspection. No person shall purchase any such alcohol or wines for any use other than stated in this Section.

Section No druggist licensed pharmacist shall, within this State, sell, exchange, barter, pive away or otherwise for consumption on the premises in which he is licensed to dispense or furnish drugs or In any place in any way connected therewith, any intoxicating liquous, except for medicinal purposes, as herein provided.

Section Any licensee re ceiving and now holding a license under the provisions of this ordipance or any other ordinance of Og den City, shall be deemed to have accepted the same with all the duties, liabilities, restrictions, and limitations herein, and by all laws of this State provided for, imposed as a part or parcel of said license without other or further notice and without each or any of such provisions being especially incorporated in the license to him, them or it, granted.

Section to sell liquor at retail, in addition to those licenses now issued, shall hereafter be granted as long as there an excess of such licenses of more than one for each one thousand of population of Ogden City as determined by the last Federal census. After said number of such licenses has been reduced by the holders of in provided. The prescription shall business or having had their said such present licenses retiring from

to a number equal to one of such licenses for each one thousand of population, then additional licenses may from time to time be granted, provided the same does not increase all such licenses in a number greater than one for each one thousand of

Section Any person, firm, association, or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this ordi-nance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$---, nor more than \$300.00, or by imprisonment in the City jail not less than --- days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person found guilty the second time of violating this ordinance will have his license revoked and same shall not again be issued to such person, or to any other person, for use in the same building where said revoked license was used.

The provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to apply to any gift by any person in case of any injury to any one or in case of emergency for medical purposes, nor to the use of such liquors in the homes of individuals

Section — All of Chapter XXIV, being all of Sections 476 to 562, both inclusive, of the Revised Ordinances of Ogden City, 1910, be and same are hereby repealed.

THIS ORDINANCE shall take effect on and after its passage, approval

Don't miss F. A. A. Dance at Royal, May 25.-PARIS CHAUFFEURS
ARE ON A STRIKE.

PARIS, May 23 .- Parisians are be ing greatly embarrassed by the strike of 2,200 chauffeurs, which went into effect here toda. The strikers this afternoon attacked a few non-unionist chauffeurs, cut the tires of machines and threatened passengers, in sev-eral instances the police were called to disperse the strikers,

PROCLAMATION OF PRINCE LIDJ WAS PREMATURE

here to-day from Addis Adeba, the capital of Abyssinia declare that the announcement May 14 of the pro-clamation of Prince Lidj Jetssu, grandson of Emperor Menelik, as emperor of Abyssinia was premature has been decided that the prince shall be proclaimed emperor only after the death of his grandfather. In the meanwhile, however, the prince will exercise the functions of chief of state.

CY YOUNG REJOINS CLUB.

CLEVELAND, May 23 -Cv Young steran Cleveland American pitcher and dean of major league pitchers, rejoined the team today after an absence of four weeks. He was taken ill in Detroit with pneumonia. He he expects to be able to play within two weeks.

MIDDLE COURSE FOR ALASKA

The anarchic protest of Massachu setts colony against taxation without representation on December 16, 1773 dumped into Boston harbor cargoes of tea which were the private prop-erty of law-abiding merchants. The narchic protest of Alaska against taxation without representation on May 4, 1911, dumped into the harbor at Cordova a cargo of Canidian coal. Alaska bas all the coal An administration in which no resident of Alaska is politically represented refuses the right o mine the coal. This statement is absolutely accurate, because of territorial delegates in the bouse of representatives have no vote on questions affecting states and therefore no constitutional standing Substantial self-government

been enjoyed by the colony of Mas-sachusetts for nearly 150 years before the date of the "Boston As early as 1624 an elective council had made laws. Frm 1629 there had been a general assembly, empowered to enact any legislation not repugnant to the laws of England And the tax on tea was defensible as being for public protection, while the profit from the high price tax on coal in Alaska does not go into the United States treasury at all. As a material burden the tea tax was trivlal as compared with that imposed on Alaska in the matter of coal supply President Taft has shown in nessages that he is opposed to a legislature for Alaska. He wants an appointive council to make laws for local conditions, precisely as the King of England wanted an appointive council to make laws for Massa-chusetts. The development of Alaska's natural resources is being hampered by non-representative government, as that of Massachusetts colony was never hampered by the Eng-

Action by congress on the lines of Americanism is imperatively demanded by the interests of about \$3,000 people in Alaska. Self-government Americanism. As for the public ands, we presume that most thoughtful citizens approve of the policy of not selling them to syndicates and not granting long-term rights to such as have coal on them. But the policy which prevents any mining of the coal and makes every citizen in a climate llice Alaska's pay four times as much for coal fuel as would be necessary under a more sensible system should There is a possible middle course which would let Alaska dig and burn her own coal, without any sacrifice of the permanent inter of the government, - Brooklyn

FUR SUPPLY AND DEMAND. Tiger Skins Go Begging in London Less Siberian Sable Offered.

(From Fur News.) At the recent London sales tiger kins were neglected, of the eighty-

two skins offered only three being Japanese skins met with almost favor, marten and fox skins remained unsold and only 1,500 mink skins out of 13,491 found buyers. 3,260 real and bastard chin chills skins were offered; the supply is steadily decreasing, the demand

was good and October, 1910, prices

licenses revoked, as herein provided, Tfirst offered in a little over brought high prices.
About 10,000 sable skins keted each winter in Nico beria, at \$10 to \$50 each ber, however, is decreasing, difficult to say whether from mals being exterminated or frailure of the hunters to slay The hunting of sables is entirely by

During a good season about 1.000 red fox skins at an average of \$4 to \$5 each are sold in the same city of Si berla. The black fox is scarce, about ten skins being obtained annually, bringing \$100 to \$250 each. Bear skins are plentiful, but owing to the religion of the natives the heads and claws are always removed and con-sequently the hides are of little value, selling for \$7.50 to \$10 each

THE AMBIDEXTROUS MIND.

From Berlin comes the assurance that to be ambidextrous is also to be better balanced mentally, for where as right handed people have the or gan of speech on one side of the brain and vice versa, "people who are ambi-dextrous, have two language centers one in each lobe (or the brain)." This claim may or may not be based on a physiological fact. But before we envalue we should like to know how far its proposed application to German national schools is promoted by genuine scientists, and how far that proposal is only a sign that the "Bilingualists" are again at work. If the latter supposition is correct, it is be feared that cultivators of ambidexterity as an intellectual asset may have to look for their fruition to oth er countries than Germany, which may have to look for their fruition has too often been a dumping ground for unclaimed scientific causes in the past.—Dundee Advertiser.

Divorce Suit of Croker's Daughter Will Soon Be Tried



NEW YORK, May 23.-Seusational developments are promised in the divorce case of Ethel Crocker Breen, daughter of the well known Richard Croker, long the powerful political dictator of Tammany Hall. Ethel Cro-ker's marriage to John J. Breen, a chauffeur, April 28, 1910, caused wide comment. Her father and her friends bitterly opposed the match. Friends of Breen blame the father for causing the break between the couple, but Mrs. Breen, who on separating from her husband, resumed her malden name of Ethel Croker, insists that she alone is responsible for the breach. The case will soon be tried in the supreme court.

BAKED IN PARIS DURING THE SIEGE

A collector of curlosities in Bos on shows with pride a piece of bread that was baken in Paris during the Of course it is now harder siege. than a brick and looks unpalatable Emile Bergerat, the son-in-law of Gautier, is writing his memoirs-and the first volume, "Souvenirs d'un Enfant de Paris, les Annees de Boheme." has just been published Recollecting events of the siege he has much to say about the bread.

"I think some persons must have kept theirs, for fifteen years after-ward I saw pieces of bread in a glass I was stupefled for two case in the first place, in the severest days and after January 15th there was for each month only a mouse's ration, 300 grams. This was utter starvation. The Parisian, as is well known, is a great bread eater. He can deprive himself of anything else, but ordinarily he must have at least his 450 grams."

Bergerat, in the second place, does not believe that the substance could survive the armistice. Chemistry could do nothing with it. Berthelot assured Gautier that he ate the bread without understanding it.

"This bread was Dantesque and not to be analyzed. If I had been Jules Favre at Ferrieres, I should have simply thrown a biscuit on the table in front of Bismarck and said, 'Smell The city is yours.

No one knew what this bread was made of, says the Bakers' Weekly, or If anybody knew he did not dare to tell the secret. The animal kingdon supplied material after the able was exhausted, and the mineral succeeded the animal. In the bakery once kept by Bergerat's father blacksmith forged bread. Buyers broke their teeth on nails. The report was circulated that bones from the catacombs were at last used.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN EU-

Quite recently statistical comparions have been made in England and Germany in order to ascertain the countries. On the part of English manufacturers much stress has been laid on the heavy poor rates they have to contend with Indeed the English nation pays not less than eight shillings per head of the population for the sustenance of its paupers, while in Germany three marks are sufficient. It is, however, to be kept in mind that this rate is borne by inAt any rate the poor rates are ceive of such a weight until it is stated that if every man, woman and dencies of commerce, and the adop-child in the United States weighed tion of a common medium of value 150 pounds the total weight of our portion of humanity, based upon the 90,000,000 of population at the last census, would be only 13,500,000,000 pounds, and our barrel would still have 16,100,000,000 pounds to its advantage. These totals are staggering when the output for the nine years between 1870 and 1879 is considered. The total output for that

> and one-half-story building. Scientific American. THE COST OF HIGH LIVING.

An example of what James J. Hill

yould probably call the cost of high

period would have gone into a barrel

only 100 feet high, or as tall as a six

living is furnished by recent returns fears might temporarily affect these of the Census Bureau apropos to the values, but they would be certain to output of the carpet and rug making assert themselves in the long run. It is well known that in years not long past the average mod- may offer some exception to the commay be interrupted in a prolonged period of industrial depression. In est household was content to possess ingrain carpet, but the census shown in the first table, and there-Germany the compulsory system does not allow such a temporary relief in statistics which are hereinafter pro-duced show that more expensive, more luxurious floor coverings are tation, which is based largely upon now demanded, and that ingrain car- the income tax, the average return pets have passed out of favor. Thus n 1899 the output of three-ply Ingrain said to be invested outside of the carpeting was 3,223,000 square yards. whereas in 1909 it amounted to only this sum is largely invested over and 2,358,000 square yards, while the pro-, over again in the colonies and for-Strangely varied is the picture presented to us when we summon up duction of two-ply ingrain carpeting cign countries it does not appear in the summation of national wealth. In to which cement is put today. The 1899 to 20,869,000 square yards in other words, Great Britain is annually American farmer uses it to make 1909, the decrease being 43 per cent, hens' nests that give no harbor to insect pests, that can be scrubbed and baked, thus insuring absolute distance of the more of the more expected by greater. Now, just observe how the output of some of the more expected by greater. The company that is annually earning not merely 2 1-2 per cent, but something between that rate and 5-2 per cent, possibly as much or more than the United States, only it pensive carpetings has expanded. For makes no showing in the computed acvaried structures as a pigsty, a freight instance, in 1899 Axminster and mocount of stock. quette carpetings were produced to the extent of, say, 5000,000 square yards, whereas for 1909 the output was 7,470,000 square yards; the manufacture of brussels advanced from 2,686,000 to 3,352,000 to 12,331,000, and government is building the world's greatest waterway. Like electricity, of wilton, wilton velvet and tapestry velvet, from 7,867,000 to 9,853,000 square yards. Of the various kinds of carpets produced during the deand the public mind weaves a romancade, Axminster and moquette showed

ualls at the vast amount of capital and 57 per cent in value, and tapes nvested in this industrial prodigy, try brussels increased 41 per cent in he investment in the United States quantity and 60 per cent in value. done is roughly estimated at \$600,-Let us now turn our attention 00,000 and the industry is only two the item of rugs. The statistics tell core years old in America. Graphic one that the country's production of illustration only can give the layman Axminster and moquette rugs woven whole, increased from 328,000 square yards in 1899 to 8,424,000 in 1909; of put of Portland cement in the United wilton rugs, from 340,000 square yards States was \$2,000 barrels. This does to 2,84,000; of not include figures for Puzzolan and from 19,000 to 5,812,000; while the natural cements. American mills production of brussels and tapestry alone turn out 6,000,000 barrels a velvet rugs, which was too insignifi month today. This contemplates a cant to appear in the census of 1899 icily consumption of 200,000 barrels, was 1,353,000 and 3,997,000 square assuming that construction work, as yards respectively in 1909. In ement manufacture, continues unin- rugs, woven whole, constituted only 16 per cent of the total output of the This represents a total output in carpet industry, while in 1909 they 1910 of 74,000,000 barrels. One com-constituted 30 per cent of the total pany shipped a daily average of 5, As regards imports of rugs, Turkey 00 barrels to the Panama canal, or supplied more than any other country little more than 2,000,000 barrels the imports therefrom amounting in 1910. If nine trains, each ten 670,098 square yards, valued at \$2. miles long, aggregating to a total of 937,326, in 1909. The United King-14,000 freight cars, could be procured dom is the next largest contributor handle this great 1910 shipment, after which Persia and the British they would barely be able to haul the East Indies follow in the order namtotal shipment in one load. If this ed. The exports of carpets and rugs vast quantity of Portland cement were of domestic manufacture are insigni-The exports of carpets and rugs ficant, amounting to only 67,088 square tioned exactly as an ordinary cement yards, valued at \$66,652, for the fiscal year 1909 -- Bradstreet's

> WEALTH OF THE FOUR RICHEST NATIONS.

The total wealth of the four princinage, would have to make several pal nations of the world stood as foltrips to carry the contents of this lows at the latest dates great cask of Portland cement; or, United States, 1910 ... \$125,000,000,000 were it imperative to move it in one Great Britain, 1909.... 88,725,000,000 journey, it would be necessary to France, 1909 hitch three of these giant ocean grey- Germany, 1909 . . 63,500,000,000 hounds together abreast to make room for the machinery to propel the ves-

Grand total Reverting to the accretion of wealth, it may be observed that the annual increase at the present time in the four countries named, is apfeet above the street level, proximately as follows: United States 3 1-2 per cent; Great Britain, 2 1-2 per cent; France, 2 per cent; Germany, to be placed upon the top of the 2 per cent. Metropolitan building, the world's tail. These ra

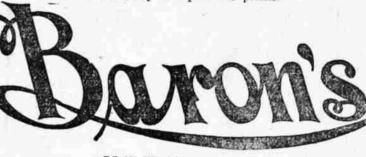
These rates of interest, when com-pounded double capital in 20 1-4, 28 engineer could reach the top to get and 35 years respectively, so that, at the contents of the barrel. should the progress of all these na-This will give a fair idea of the tions continue at the same rate until 1950, the wealth of the United States would exceed that of all the others Portland cement in the United combined.

IF YOU MISS THIS SALE -You miss the grand opportunity to buy the choicest merchandise at LESS than the cost of production.

All Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes now selling AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

STOCK SALE

Come today and pick the plums.



2345 Washington Avenue

of natural resources, the leveling ten

(gold metal) render this consumma-

These researches and comparisons

have an all-important bearing upon

the probable value of long bonds. It is evident that so long as capital,

barring wars, accidents, expenses and

risks, can earn 3 1-2 per cent, a 3

per cent or 2 1-2 per cent long bond

cannot be worth par On the other hand, if capital, as shown by the rate

of increase of national wealth in Eu-

rope, cannot earn more than 2 per

cent or 2 1-2 per cent, the position is

reversed; a long bond at these rates

would represent the highest class of

would inevitably command par. Poli-

tical or legislative circumstances or

Great Britain's peculiar situation

parative growth of national wealth

fore to the conclusions drawn from

upon \$13,500,000,000 of British capital

kingdom is nearly 5.2 per cent, and as

Considerations of like character

must also find room in measuring the

According to Mr. Paish's compu-

security, and in continental markets

tion almost inevitable.

Men's and Youth's SUITS

\$20.00 values at-

\$975

Men's and Youth's SUITS \$25.00 values, at-

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Lumber

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tinually invested and reinvested, and both also hold large investments in foreign countries, only a portion of the usufruct adding to the stock of wealth at home. Wall Street Journal.

ANOTHER INQUIRER

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) "An Irish cab driver came into the depot the other night," said the ticket agent, "and asked me how soon the next train came in. I told him and he said thank you and went away. In about five minutes he came back with the same question. "I told you not more than five

minutes ago, I said. growth of wealth in France and Ger- fully. But it's not me th't wants to many. Both of these empires, espec- know ahis time. It's a friend of ially the former, embrace profitable mine outside, th't has to watch his coolnial possessions in which vast horses an't can't come in to ask yes sums of home capital are being con- himself."

MADERISTS, IN CRUSADE AGAINST GAMBLING WILL CLOSE FAMOUS BULL RING AND RACE TRACK



JUAREZ, Mexico, May 23 - Gamb- be honored by us, but ling and bull fighting are to be abol. tion no more will be granted. This ished in Mexico by the Maderists applies to both gambling and bulls ished in Mexico by the Maderists States in 1910. This harrel would weigh 29,600,000,000 pounds on the fore that date our 3 1-2 per cent rate ing to Abraham Gonzales, who is now ery form, the national basis of 400 pounds gross to a barrel, will most likely fall to 3 per cent, the provisional governor of Chihua-the weight of a barrel of cement be-perhaps even to 2 1-2 per cent; in hua. He says: "As is General Ma-(the weight of a barrel of cement being computed at 380 pounds net to the
other words, to the rates current in
barrel, and the barrel itself weighthe older states of Europe. The comand buil fighting. All gambling conknown race track at

at their expirawhen they come into power, and race the keno and poker rights at Junez." That is not likely to happen. Be- track betting is doomed, too, accord- As Madero is against stambling in ev-Only sixty-one Faikland Island seal by by the industrial concerns. How skins were obsered; they sold readily, much falls on landed property, on Lobos Island fur seal skins, 2,997, the trade, liberal professions, is hard to ing twenty pounds). One cannot conmunity of interests, the exploitation cessions made before that time will losed by the new regime.

Two Ways of Looking At the Grocery Problem

The wrong way-keep on paying high prices and at the end of the month be away behind in your account. The right way-note our cut prices on high quality groceries, come to the store and see the goods, break away from prices, leave your order with us and the end of the month will find you with money in your pocket.

Patent Flour\$1. Walt Baker's Chocolate,	
lb	Oc 5c
18 lbs. Beet Sugar \$1.	00
A. B. C. Fancy Blende Coffee, reg. 50c value, 1 l can	b.
Lard, 5 lb. pail	re Oc
Ham, lb	ed 8c
Breakfast Bacon, Ib. 2	ed 20
Best Corn Meal, fresh fro the mill, 10 lb. sack2	-

Riverside or other High Full Cream Eastern Cheese, regular 25c value, lb 20c Fresh Roasted Coffee, lb. 25c Pierce's Pork and Beaus-20c can for 16c 15e can for11c Fancy Dry Salt Bacon, 140 Carnation Milk, large size can . . Fancy Jap Rice, th Fancy Head Rice, Ib 8c Bulk Oatmeal, lb5c 12 bars White Russian Soap .50c 12 bars Flake White50c 10 bars Fels Naphtha

UTAH CASH GROCERY CO.

Bell Phone, 411.

Ind. Phone, 3785-D.